⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 昭60 - 135029

Mint Cl.4

識別記号

庁内整理番号

母公開 昭和60年(1985)7月18日

A 61 B 5/02

104

6530-4C 6530-4C

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全5頁)

血流・脈拍検出装置 69発明の名称

> 顧 昭58-250766 创特

母出 額 昭58(1983)12月23日

砂発 明 者 萩

文 夫

門真市大字門真1048番地 松下電工株式会社内

門真市大字門真1048番地 松下電工株式会社内

北川 明 者 @発 松下電工株式会社 砂出 願 人

門真市大字門真1048番地

弁理士 竹元 敏丸 70代 理 人

外2名

発明の名称

血液・脈拍検出装置

2 特許請求の範囲

(1) 発光素子より発せられた光を生体組織に当 て、その反射光の変化を受光電子で検出すること により、血焼・脈拍を測定する血流・脈拍検出装 個において、体動を含む脈波信号及び体動信号を 校出し、上記海信号の差を取ることにより、正確 な脈拍を得るようにしたことを特成とした血症・ 肤拍换出接管。

(2) 前配体動験出を、生体に当接した反射板と、 上記反射板により反射した反射光を受光する受光 君子により行なうことを特徴とした特許解水の館 組第 1 項配収の血流・脈拍換出装盤。

(3) 射配体動換出を、血液の分光特性と異なる 借城の発光色を有する発光器子及び上記発光器子 からの人射光に対する反射光を受光する受光潔子 により行なりことを特徴とした特許額水の範囲第 1 項記収の血流・無拍效出装置。

3 発明の詳報な説明

〔技帽分野〕

本発明は発光部からの光を人体の一部で反射さ せ、受光部で受光して、血洗・脈拍を検出する血………… 施·縣拍センサに関する。

(背景技術)

第 1 圏は、生体 1 に発光器子 2 と受光器子 3 と で構成された検出装置を押し当てて、脈拍を検出 する従来の光電反射型脈拍検出装置のセンサ船を 示す。鋤作は、発光架子卓から出た光が生体1で 反射しその反射光を受光素子3で検出するという ものである。上記光電反射硬脈拍換出接踵による と、第2図に示すよりに、脈放以外に体跡による 影響の大きく扱われた検出破形になってしまう。 従って、延勤中及び寒冷環境下での体の遅え将に より、しばしば賦拍役出エフーが殆生するという 問題点があった。

(発明の目的)

本発明は上記の点を改奋するために成したもの でもって、その目的とするところは、体助による

使出俱慈のない血液・豚拍使出装置を提供すると とれある。

〔発明の脳示〕

本場明は、体励を含んだ既故信母以外に、体励信母を検出し、その意を取ることにより、体動による影響の少ない既拍を得ることができるようにしたことを特徴とする。以下本発明を、実施例として俗げた図面に益づき説明する。

(宴施例1)

第3図に示すように、従来の発光案子2、受光 然子3の他に、体動を検出するために、体験性出 用発光案子4及び体動検出用受光器子5を設け、 生体1に当接するように配した反射版6に及るの 財を利用して体験を設出するものである。被出る 路線成を第4図に、各部の信号故形を第5図に伝 す。発光自路7から発せられ、生体1で反射に伝 もた信号のうち、体動を含んだ膜被信号2はは射板 6により反射してきた信号は検出自必の検出信号2

り、緑色発光ダイオードから発せられる光の領域は、血液においては透光率が零の状態、即血液によって会て吸収されるので、血での変化は受けず、体動により、体動によるのが、出場を変化がある。なからなるのので光素子に入りにするための暗波である。本実施の外がカットでは、関リのように、受光素子にた赤外光カットでイルターを施したものを用いれば、更に精度は上がる。

次に上記災施例2に対する検出回路を示す。然 12 図にその构成、第13 図に各部分の信号被形を示 す。スイッチング回路18により、体動を含む機故 信号検出用の発光回路10と体動検出用の発光回路 20を交互にスイッチング発光させる。上記解発光 回路19、20からの入射光に対する反射光を各々校 出回路21、21で検出する。上記後出回路21、20 出力波形21、51は各々スイッチング回路21、24に 、 b の技を取り、脱波のみの信号 c を得る。なか 11 はフィルメ団路、 D はコンパレータ団路である。 本実施例にかいて、 第 6 図 に示すように、 発光器 于は 1 図で的配体動換出用及び体物を含む脈拍換 出用を歌用させても図解の脱波信号が仰られる。 (実施例 2)

より、上記第光回路 18 、20 に同期してスイッチングさせるととにより、 a2、 b2のような被形になる。上記政形は更に監旋回路 25 、26 により整強され、耐出力で出め a3、 b3が登跡回路 27 で比較され、耐出力が放形 a3、 b3の発が出力 放形 c として表われる。なか 28 はフィルタ回路、20 はコンパレータ 回路である。

〔発明の効果〕

特別時60-135029 (3)

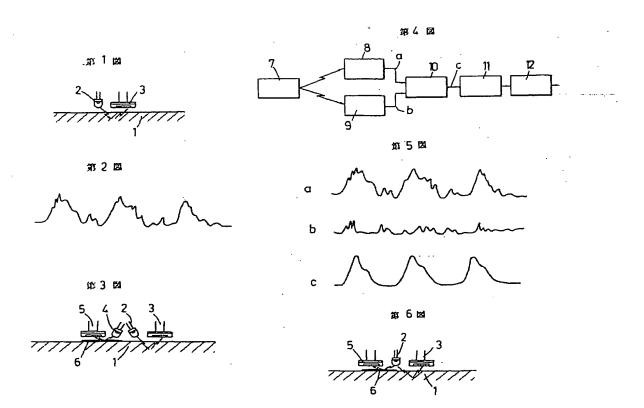
上記のように本発明によれば、体助を含んだ脈紋信号と、体動信号とを別々に捉え、その挺を取ることにより、体動を含まない脈紋偏号が得られるようになり、運動中の脈拍検出、寒冷下に於ける脈拍検出が容易に且つ正確に行なえる脈拍血液検出鼓錠が退供できた。

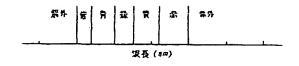
4 図面の簡単な説明

ン

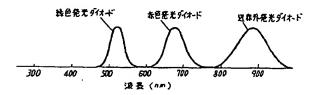
1 …生体、 2 、4 … % 光架子、 3 、5 … 受光累子、 6 … 反射极、 10 、 2 … 益動 固路、 13 … 赤色 又は近赤外発光ダイ ォード、 14 … 緑色発光ダイ キード、 18 、 23 、 24 … スイッチング 回路。

粉 許 出 頓 人 松 下 電 工 株 式 会 社 代理人弁理士 竹 元 敏 丸 (ほか2名)

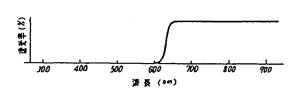




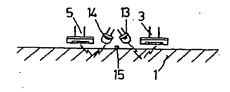
31.8 國



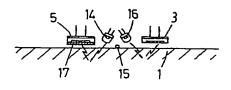
第9四



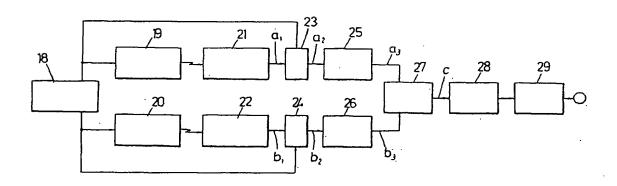
as 10 🙉

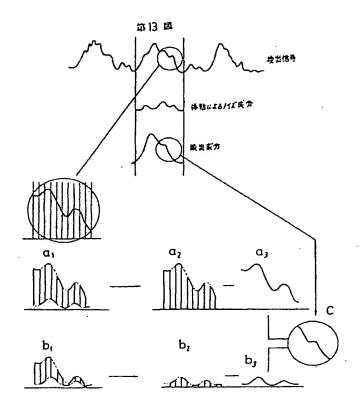


斑目 幽



郊12 図





JAPANESE PATENT APPLICATION, FIRST PUBLICATION NO. SHO 60-135029

Int. Cl.4: A61B 5/02 Publication Date: July 18, 1985

APPLICATION NO.:

Sho 58-250766

FILING DATE:

December 23, 1983

APPLICANT:

MATSUSHITA DENKO KK

INVENTORS:

Kei HAGIWARA and Fumio KITAGAWA

TITLE: Blood Flow and Pulse Detecting Device

CLAIMS

- 1. A blood flow and pulse detecting device for detecting blood flow and a pulse by shining a light emitted from a light emitting element onto the tissue of a living body and detecting changes in the reflected light with a light receiving element, characterized in that an accurate pulse is obtained by detecting a pulse signal including bodily movement and a bodily movement signal, and taking the difference between the above two signals.
- 2. A blood flow and pulse detecting device as recited in claim 1, characterized in that said bodily movement is detected by a reflecting plate contacting the living body and a light receiving element for receiving reflected light reflected from said reflecting plate.
- 3. A blood flow and pulse detecting device as recited in claim 1, characterized in that said bodily movement is detected by a light emitting element having an emitted light color in a band different from the spectral characteristics of blood, and a light

receiving element for receiving reflected light with respect to incident light from said light emitting element.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Field of Industrial Application

The present invention relates to a blood flow and pulse sensor for detecting blood flow and a pulse by reflecting light from a light emitting portion off a portion of the human body, and receiving the light at a light receiving portion.

Prior Art

Fig. 1 shows the sensor portion of a conventional photoelectric reflection type pulse detecting device which detects pulses by pressing a detecting device comprising a light emitting element 2 and a light receiving element 3 against the living body 1. The mechanism involves the light emitted from the light emitting element reflecting off the living body 1 and the light receiving element 3 receiving the reflected light. According to the above-described photoelectric reflection type pulse detecting device, the detected waveform shows the considerable influence of bodily movements aside from the pulse as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore, there is a problem in that pulse detecting errors can often occur during exercise or when the body is shivering in a cold environment.

Object of the Invention

The present invention has been achieved in order to improve on the above-described points, and has the object of offering a blood flow and pulse detecting device which does not have detection errors due to bodily movements.

Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention is characterized by being capable of obtaining a pulse without being affected very much by bodily movements, by detecting a bodily movement signal aside from the pulse signal which includes bodily movements, and taking their difference. The present invention shall be explained with reference to the drawings which are provided as embodiments.

Embodiment 1

As shown in Fig. 3, a bodily movement detecting light emitting element 4 and bodily movement detecting light receiving element 5 are provided in addition to the conventional light emitting element 2 and light receiving element 3 for detecting bodily

movements, and bodily movements are detected by using reflections from a reflecting plate 6 which is placed so as to contact the living body 1. The structure of the detecting circuit is shown in Fig. 4, and the signal waveform of each portion is shown in Fig. 5. Of the signals emitted from the light emitting circuit 7 and reflected to the back by the living body 1, the pulse signal a which includes bodily movements is detected by the detecting circuit 8, and the bodily movement signal b, i.e. the signal reflected by the reflecting plate 6 is detected by the detecting circuit 9. The differential circuit 10 takes the difference between the detected signals a and b to obtain only a pulse signal c. Reference numeral 11 denotes a filter circuit and reference numeral 12 denotes a capacitor circuit. In the present invention, as shown in Fig. 6, the same pulse signal can be obtained even if the bodily movement detection and the detection of the pulse including bodily movement are performed with a single light emitting element.

Embodiment 2

The present embodiment takes advantage of the spectral characteristics of light emitting diodes and the spectral characteristics of blood. Fig. 7 shows the spectral state of light, and Fig. 8 shows the spectral characteristics of light emitting diodes. optical characteristics of blood, which have spectral characteristics which are characteristic in the region of red light above 600 nm to infrared light. Fig. 10, the sensor portion of the present embodiment comprises a light emitting element 13 composed of a red or near infrared light emitting diode, and a light receiving element 3 composed of a phototransistor or a solar cell, and is brought into contact with the living body 1 to obtain a pulse signal including bodily movements. Additionally, a bodily movement signal is detected by a light emitting element 14 composed of a green light emitting diode and a light receiving element 5. This takes advantage of the above-mentioned optical characteristics of blood. That is, in accordance with Figs. 8 and 9, the region of light emitted by the green diode has a light transmission rate of zero with respect to blood, i.e. green light is completely absorbed by blood, so that it is not affected by blood and detects the reflections due to bodily movement only. pulse signal which is not affected by bodily movement can be obtained by these signals. Reference numeral 15 denotes a partition for preventing light emitted by the respective light emitting elements from entering the other light receiving elements. In the present embodiment, as shown in Fig. 11, the accuracy can be further raised by using an infrared light emitting diode as the light emitting diode 13 and a using an infrared light cutting filter on the light receiving element 5.

Next, the detecting circuit for the above-described Embodiment 2 shall be described. Fig. 12 shows the structure and Fig. 13 shows the signal waveform of each portion. The light emitting circuit 19 for detecting a pulse signal including bodily movements and the light emitting circuit 20 for detecting bodily movements are alternately switched to emit light by a switching circuit 18. The reflected light with respect to incident light from the above-described light emitting circuits 19 and 20 are detected respectively in

the detecting circuits 21 and 22. The output waveforms a_1 and b_1 of the abovementioned detecting circuits 21, 22 are formed into waveforms such as a_2 and b_2 by switching them in synchronization with the light emitting circuits 19, 20 by means of the switching circuits 23 and 24.

The above-mentioned waveforms are further rectified by the rectifying circuits 25, 26, their outputs a_3 , b_3 are compared in a differential circuit 27, and the difference between the output waveforms a_3 and b_3 is represented as output waveform c. Reference numeral 28 denotes a filter circuit and reference numeral 29 denotes a comparator circuit.

The output waveforms a_1 , b_1 of the above-described detecting circuits 21, 22 become waveforms in which a pulse signal including bodily movement and a bodily movement signal are alternately represented by switching. This is because a portion of the signal from the light emitting circuit 20 enters the detecting circuit 21, and a portion of the signal from the light emitting circuit 18 enters the detecting circuit 22. By synchronizing the above-mentioned waveforms a_1 , b_1 with the light emitting circuits 19, 20 using the switching circuits 23, 24, the waveform of only the signal from the light emitting circuit 19 can be obtained as a_2 and the waveform of only the signal from the light emitting circuit 21 can be obtained as b_2 . Accordingly, by taking the difference between the waveforms a_3 , b_3 obtained by rectifying the above-mentioned waveforms a_2 , a_2 in the differential circuit 27, the signal waveform c of that difference will be a pulse waveform which is not influenced by bodily movement.

Effects of the Invention

As described above, the present invention offers a pulse and blood flow detecting device capable of easily and accurately performing pulse detection during exercise and pulse detection in a cold environment, by handling a pulse signal containing bodily movement and a bodily movement signal separately and taking their difference so as to obtain a pulse signal which does not contain bodily movements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a section view of a sensor portion of a conventional pulse detecting device. Fig. 2 is a pulse signal waveform containing bodily movement obtained by a conventional pulse detecting device. Figs. 3 and 6 are section views of a sensor portion of a pulse and blood flow detecting device according to a first embodiment of the present invention, Fig. 4 is a structural diagram of a detecting circuit according to a first embodiment, fig. 5 is a signal waveform in each portion of the detecting circuit of fig. 4, Fig. 7 is a spectral station diagram of light, Fig. 8 is a spectral characteristic diagram of blood,

Figs. 10 and 11 are section views of a sensor portion of a pulse and blood flow detecting device according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 12 is a structural diagram of a detecting circuit according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 13 shows a signal waveform at each portion in the detecting circuit of Fig. 12.

living body
light emitting element
light receiving element
reflecting plate
differential circuit
red or near infrared light emitting diode
green light emitting diode
switching circuit